MYSORE GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

(PUBLIC BRANCH.)

Application having been received for the issue of a duplicate of Policy No. 41366/E 193 on the life of Sri P. Rajarathnam, B.A., B.L., Advocate, No. 134, Gandhi Nagar, Bangalore-2, it is hereby notified that the duplicate will be issued unless valid objection therefor is received by the undersigned within one month from this date.

1191 Bangalore, dated 22nd October 1953. C. B. SHANKARA IYER, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, SHIMOGA.

Notification dated 6th August 1953.

G. V. Siddalingappa, student of the Senior Intermediate Class of this College during the year 1952-53, is permitted to change his name *from* " G. V. Siddalingappa " *to* " G. V. Tammiah " as desired by him.

1025 B. C. SREENIVASA MURTHY, *Superintendent.*

OFFICE OF THE HEAD MASTER, SILVER JUBILEE HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, BHADRAVATI.

Notification No. 323—52-53, dated 22nd October 1953.

G. Narasimha Murthy Raykar, Student, III Yr. Class—52-53 of this Institution, is permitted to change his name from " G. Narasimha Murthy Raykar " to " N. G. Raykar ", as desired by his father.

N. S. RAMA RAO,
Headmaster.

1182

I the undersigned S. Arumugam, son of Samundi, hereby notify to the public that I have changed my name from " S. Arumugam " to " S. Iyakannan " on my own desire.

S. ARUMUGAM,
No. 42,
" M " Block,
New Salt Mandy,
1194 Bangalore-6.

Notification dated 17th August 1953.

I the undersigned B. Rasheed, Retired Forestor, son of Mohamed Sultan Saheb, hereby notify to the public that I have changed my name *from* " B. Rasheed " *to* " B. Abdul Rasheed " on my own desire.

B. RASHEED,
Retired Forestor,
106 Fort Block, Kolar.

Notification.

I, the undersigned, L. Narasimhaiah, son of N. Laxminarayanappa, sole proprieter, Messrs. Sharma and Sharma, Chemists and Druggists, Vani Vilas Road, Mysore, hereby notify to the public that I have changed my name *from* " L. Narasimhaiah " *to* " S. N. Sharma ".

L. NARASIMHAIAH,
1201 Mysore.

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PART VI

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL INFORMATION OFFICER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, OLD PUBLIC OFFICES, BANGALORE.

Press Note.

NATIONAL MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME IN MYSORE

It is well known that malaria is a disease of the tropica and sub-tropical countries of the world and it has been long recognised that among the many health problems that are needing solution in India, this is perhaps the biggest and the most important. In Mysore State too, the incidence of this disease has been very high. In six out of ten districts of Mysore, it has been found to be a problem needing intensive measures for its solution. The Government of Mysore have all along been anxious to do everything in their power to give the necessary relief to the suffering population living in these tracts. As early as 1911, they instituted an enquiry into the prevalence of this disease and were sanctioning grants for purposes of controlling this infection, but it was in 1929 that more modern measures were introduced, but even these were only partially successful and were unsuited for the rural areas. D.D.T. came into use during the last World War, but it became available in limited quantities for civilian use in 1948. The success obtained by a Pilot Scheme using this insecticide encouraged the Public Health Department to extend it on a large scale into the malnad and other malarial areas of the State.

Four out of the ten districts in the State are in the malnad areas and have a population of about three million and the other six are situated in the maidan areas and have a population of about seven million. It has been calculated that out of the three million people living in the malnad area prior to malaria control operations, about eight lakhs suffered annually from this disease. The maidan areas, however, were relatively free from this disease, but there are certain areas like the Visvesvaraya Canal area, the Vani Vilas Sagar area, etc., where, as a result of intensive irrigation, conditions have been artificially created for the spread of this dangerous disease. Indeed, the severity of the disease in these areas is, if anything, much greater than in the malnad where natural conditions have been responsible for its incidence. It has been estimated that in the pre-D.D.T. period in the maidan district about five lakhs of persons used to suffer annually from this disease.

The introduction of residual insecticides like D.D.T. and Gammaxene revolutionised the method of attack on malaria. A scheme of Health Units for the malnad was drawn up and this started working by the end of 1948 and very soon 1·2 million people were given protection. The results of the spraying were almost spectacular in nature; within a few weeks after the first spraying was over, there was a remarkable reduction in the incidence of malaria. The splenic indices which varied from 80 to 90 per cent have, during these four years, been brought down to 4 to 5 per cent. The maternal death rate which used to be as high as 50 to 60 per thousand births has now come down to 14 or 15 and is continuing to go down. D.D.T. spraying operations which were extended to the hyper-endemic malaria areas in the maidan district yielded equally spectacular results. But finance has stood in the way of extending the control operations to a number of pockets in the maidan in the semi-malnad areas where also this disease is a health hazard.

The National Malaria Control Programme launched by Government of India has now supplemented the efforts the Mysore Government in extending the Control gramme to every place in the State where it is a hazard. s scheme is to be inaugurated all over the State on the 4th of November 1953. Meetings will be held in connection with the inauguration of the Scheme. The public are requested to co-operate and attend the meetings in large number.—Five National Malaria Control Units have been allotted for the Mysore State.

The target now is to spray about a million homes in the State once or twice every year according to the requirements and to protect five million people from the ravages of this disease as against 1·2 million that were till now receiving protection. Each Unit has a Medical Officer and adequate subordinate staff and vehicles for transporting men, material and equipment. The method of operation will be to spray each house with D.D.T. This spraying will be started and completed before the transmission of the disease commences. This means that the operation will have to be conducted according to specific time-table, and it is, therefore, necessary that the co-operation of every family is forthcoming in order to assist the spraying teams to keep to the schedule. It will be necessary, perhaps, that people in the affected areas may have to put up with slight inconveniences in order to see that their houses are kept open at the time of the visit of the Spraying Squads. The smell of the insecticides may also prove a little disagreeable for a few hours. Some small stains may be left on distempered walls and furniture, but all these are very minor and negligible discomforts when compared to the relief that the people will get from this dreadful disease, which has been responsible for so much of suffering and loss of life during all these years.

D.D.T. spraying, besides controlling malaria, incidentally removes another scourge, *viz.*, plague which has also been responsibe for the loss of millions of lives in this country during the last half a century. Malaria prevention involves no physical pain to the people and they should, therefore, extend their whole-hearted support to make the scheme a success. The National Malaria Control Scheme is only an expansion and a continuation of the policy that the State Government have already adopted and it is hoped that as a result of this organised effort the ultimate elimination of malaria and plague throughout the length and breadth of the country will soon be an accomplished fact.

(P.N. No. 89—28-10-53)

Press Note.

Supply of Electric Power for the month of September 1953

The following statement shows, districtwar, the total number of electric installations serviced during the month of September 1953 :—

Serial No.	Installations		Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Lighting	...	333	192	13	42	47	81	73	41	70	892
2	Heating	...	52	15	1	...	...	2	4	3	...	77
3	Power	...	21	10	..	1	1	6	13	5	8	65
4	Irrigation	...	24	3	4	14	7	1	15	2	1	71
5	Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Street Lights	...	155	4	...	6	1	...	...	4	8	178
7	Villages Electrified	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th September 1953, was as follows :—

Lighting	...	...	1,20,961
Heating	...	...	7,271
Power	...	...	7,820
Irrigation	...	...	4,985
Street Lights	...	...	31,984
Villages Electrified		...	616
Cinemas		...	183

(P.N. No. 90—29-10-53).

Press Ncte.

SUPPLY OF CEMENT.

With effect from 1st July 1953, the licensed cement dealers of Bangalore City and Civil Station, including Bangalore North and South Taluks were instructed to sell 70 per cent of the stocks received by them against permits issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies and they were permitted to sell the remaining 30 per cent of the stocks to the *bona fide* consumers of the respective localities subject to the maximum limit of 20 bags per consumer per month, consequent on the then short supply of cement to the Mysore State. As the supply position of cement has since improved, the public are hereby informed that the dealers are permitted to sell 85 per cent of the stocks received by them withont permits subject to the maximum limit of 100 bags to each *bona fide* consumer per month, until further orders.

(P.N. No. 91—29-10-53).

B. N. SRI SATHYAN,
Principal Information Officer.

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FOREST DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

Notification dated 30th October 1953.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore, up to 2 P.M. on the 23rd November 1953, for the right of purchase of Mysore Sandalwood (except root classes) and of sale to the public for domestic and religious purposes (inclusive of sale of Basola Bukni and Milwa chilta for *bona fide* agarbathi manufacture) from the date of sanction up to the end of June 1955.

1 Separate tenders should be given for the following areas :—

(a) Mysore State.
(b) U. P., C.P., Delhi and Bengal.

(2) Each tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 2,000 in currency notes as earnest money or the tender will be rejected. Covers containing the tender should be addressed to the Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore, and should be duly registered, insured and superscribed " Tenders for Sandalwood Agency." The earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

(3) The name and address of the tenderer should be ful and clear.

(4) Minimum commission desired on value of Sandalwood purchased should be noted.

(5) The final acceptance of the tender rests with the Chief Conservator of Forests or the Government, as the case may be.

(6) Nothing will prevent the Government from selling wood in the agency areas.

(7) Sandalwood will be supplied as and when stocks are available. No liability shall arise out of non-supply. Acceptance of Koti weights and payment of the full value of the Sandalwood before taking delivery are necessary conditions of purchase.

(8) The Agents shall keep accounts of the transactions which shall be subject to check by Departmental Officers.

(9) The successful tenderer shall execute an agreement (as per copy enclosed) on a stamped paper binding himself to the several conditions noted therein within 15 days from the date of intimation of the acceptance of tender. He shall deposit Rs. 2,000 (inclusive of the initial deposit paid with the tender) in Government Savings Bank for due fulfilment of the Agency terms.

(10) For breach of any of the conditions, the deposits are liable for forfeiture and the agency for cancellation, besides proceeding against the defaulter as per rules.

M. A. MUTHANNA,
Chief Conservator of Forests.

AGREEMENT.

Agreement made this.....between..... (hereinafter called the agent) which term shall, where the context so admits, include his heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns of the one part and the Chief Conservator of Forests/District Forest Officer (which expression shall, where the context so admits, include his successors in office) on behalf of the Government of Mysore (hereinafter called the Government of the second part).

1 Whereas the Agent has been given the agency of the purchase of Sandalwood for sale in.....from the date of sanction up to the end of June 1955 as per..... on terms and conditions hereinalter set forth.

2 Now these presents witnesseth that for carrying the said agreement into execution, the Agent for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assignees and the Chief Conservator of Forests/District Forest Officer for himself, his successors in office and assignees do hereby mutually contract one with the other as follows :—

3 The Agent shall have the right during the period mentioned in clause 1 above to purchase and sell Sandalwood of kind specified in the schedule subject to the conditions and restrictions named below and at rates which will be fixed from time to time at the direction of the Forest Department.

4 The Agent will maintain office in the agency area to conduct business and guarantee to sell a minimum quantity of ten tons in twelve months commencing from the date of sanction of the agency and ending with 30th June 1955. Progress of sales will be reviewed once in six months and if it does not come up to 90 per cent of the minimum quantity to be sold during the period, the Agency will be terminated.

5 The Agent shall not sublet the contract without the previous permission from the Chief Conservator of Forests.

6 The Agent shall bind himself to see that Sandalwood is only sold in the territory he has got power to sell. It should not be sold in any other territory. The sales will be confined to religious and domestic purposes but sale of Milwa Chilta and Basola bukni (and no root classes) for Agarbathi manufacture is, however, permitted and the Agent undertakes to guarantee that the wood is not diverted or sold for purposes of oil extraction.

7 The Agent stocks wood in the Show-room at.....

8 The wood will be supplied to the extent the stock is available but the Department will not guarantee any quantity and no kind of liability will arise out of such a non-supply. It is, however, necessary that the Agent should intimate to the District Forest Officer his probable requirements well in advance usually not later than the first of the month in which delivery is required.

9 The Agent will maintain and render accounts in the form prescribed in this behalf once a month to the District Forest Officer along with copies of bills issued by him in this behalf. The bills should furnish the names of persons to whom Sandalwood has been sold, description of sandalwood and quantity sold, rate and amount.

The original sale and other concerned registers and bill book should always be open for inspection by the officers of the Forest Department. The prices of wood will be fixed from time to time at the discretion of the Forest Department.

10 The Agent shall accept the Koti weights and shall make payments of the full value of the wood (before taking delivery) at the rate fixed at the time of delivery by cheques on the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., or other Scheduled Banks or remittances to Government Treasury.

11 The Agent shall get a discount of .... per cent on the value of purchase made.

12 The delivery of wood will be ex-Koti.

13 The Agent shall abide by the rules prescribed for the transport and removal of sandalwood in Mysore and outside.

14 The above conditions will apply in case of open areas also.